FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE GILDED AGE AND PROGRESSIVE REFORMS – CUMULATIVE TEST**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. She established a settlement house in Chicago, IL in order to help immigrant families make the transition to life in America –**

A. Jane Addams

B. Dorothea Dix

C. Ida Tarbell

D. Nikki Haley

E. Florence Nightingale

**\_\_\_\_\_2. This woman was the leading advocate for suffragists during the 19th Century. She was so devoted to gaining the right to vote for women that she was once arrested for casting a ballot in an election –**

A. Susan B. Anthony

B. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

C. Carry Nation

D. Florence Kelley

E. Lucretia Mott

**\_\_\_\_\_3. He was the leader of the American Railway Workers Union, and he once organized a general railroad strike in order to support the cause of the Pullman Palace Car company’s striking employees –**

A. Samuel Gompers

B. Terence V. Powderly

C. Eugene V. Debs

D. Uriah Stevens

E. John Lewis

**\_\_\_\_\_4. She was the author of the book, *A History of the Standard Oil Company*, a tract which exposed how John D. Rockefeller’s company had been engaged in anti-competitive practices – in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act – and argued that they should be sued** –

A. Mary Harris Jones

B. Florence Kelley

C. Ida Tarbell

D. Jane Addams

E. Carry Nation

**\_\_\_\_\_5. He was the founder of the NAACP and an advocate for immediate economic, social, and political equality for African-Americans –**

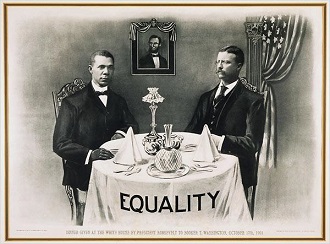
A. W.E.B. DuBois

B. Booker T. Washington

C. Asa Philip Randolph

D. Marcus Garvey

E. Carter Woodson



**\_\_\_\_\_6. Which of the following men was the founder of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and an advocate of “gradualism” – arguing that African-Americans must gain educational and vocational skills before they could demand equality?**

A. Booker T. Washington

B. W.E.B. DuBois

C. Asa Philip Randolph

D. Marcus Garvey

E. Jacob Lawrence

**\_\_\_\_\_7. This woman made ending the practice of lynching her life’s purpose. She collected information on participants in every lynching she could discover, and compiled them into a book, *A Red Record*, so they would be known to history –**

A. Ida B. Wells-Barnett

B. Maggie Walker

C. Sojourner Truth

D. Mary Harris Jones

E. Upton Sinclair

**\_\_\_\_\_8. He was the author of a book regarding corruption in American cities. He proposed several ideas to eliminate embezzlement, bribery, kickbacks, and voter fraud, which were rampant on the local level –**

A. Lincoln Steffens

B. William White

C. Jacob Riis

D. Upton Sinclair

E. Robert LaFollette

**\_\_\_\_\_9. He was the founder of the abolitionist journal *The Liberator*, who demanded an immediate end to slavery as early as 1831 –**

A. Frederick Douglas

B. Elijah Lovejoy

C. William Lloyd Garrison

D. Upton Sinclair

D. W.E.B. DuBois

**\_\_\_\_\_10. She organized the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848 and was the first woman to demand the right to vote in a public forum –**

A. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

B. Alice Paul

C. Carrie Chapman Catt

D. Mary Harris Jones

E. Emma Goldman

**\_\_\_\_\_11. He was the United States leading conservationist and the founder of the Sierra Club. As a close personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt, he was able to encourage the President to set aside federal land for national parks and create agencies to promote good stewardship of the environment –**

A. Robert LaFollette

B. John Muir

C. Samuel Gompers

D. Robert Redford

E. William Lloyd Garrison

**\_\_\_\_\_12. He promoted “Common Schools” to assimilate immigrant children to life in the US –**  A. Horace Mann

B. Roger Williams

C. John Dewey

D. Timothy Jenney



**\_\_\_\_\_13. He was a photo-journalist who was committed to helping the urban poor – particularly young, immigrant children who were living in impoverished conditions, unsupervised, and without access to education –**

A. Jacob Riis

B. Jacob Lawrence

C. Upton Sinclair

D. Lincoln Steffens

**\_\_\_\_\_14. She was an overzealous advocate of the temperance movement who dressed as a nun and sang Christian hymns as she destroyed bars and saloons with her hatchet!**

A. Frances Willard

B. Carry Nation

C. Ida B. Wells-Barnett

D. Dorothea Dix

**The Square Deal:**

* Conservation
* Trustbusting
* Consumer Protection
* Workers’ Rights

**\_\_\_\_\_15. Which Progressive President supported all of the above reforms?**

A. Woodrow Wilson

B. William Howard Taft

C. Theodore Roosevelt

D. Grover Cleveland

**\_\_\_\_\_16. This woman became one of the leading advocates for the mentally ill after discovering – much to her dismay – that many of the prisoners she was trying to convert to Christianity were suffering from disorders of the mind or brain disorders -**

A. Sally Thompkins

B. Clara Barton

C. Dorothea Dix

D. Dorothea Lange

E. Florence Nightingale



**\_\_\_\_\_17. He was the founder of the American Federation of Labor and argue in favor of higher wages, the eight hour working day, improved safety conditions, workman’s compensation, pensions, and the right to collective bargaining –**

A. Terence V. Powderly

B. Uriah Stevens

C. William “Big Bill” Haywood

D. Samuel Gompers

E. Eugene V. Debs

**\_\_\_\_\_18. She started her career as an inspector of factories and warehouses in the state of Illinois; however, she soon discovered that child labor was so widespread and pervasive that she dedicated her life ending the problem. Her primary solution was to require compulsory education for children: mandatory schooling!**

A. Florence Kelley

B. Mary Harris Jones

C. Dorothea Dix

D. Eleanor Roosevelt

E. Lucretia Mott



**\_\_\_\_\_19. Although he intended to write a novel about the difficulties of immigration in the United States, he ended up writing a novel which inspired the nation to clean up its meatpacking industry –**

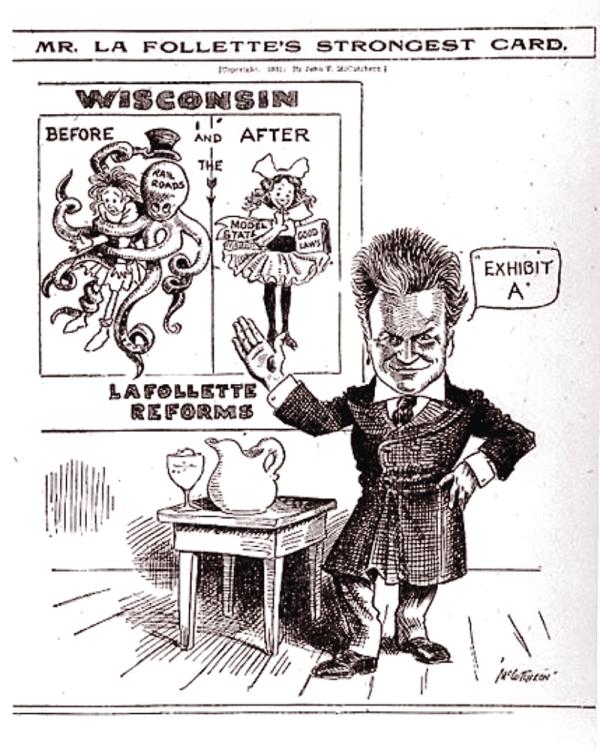
A. Sinclair Lewis

B. Upton Sinclair

C. Robert LaFollette

D. Eugene V. Debs

E. John Muir



**\_\_\_\_\_20. The reformer pictured above favored the “Wisconsin System” to empower voters with primary elections, the secret ballot, the referendum, the initiative, the recall –** A. Robert LaFollette

B. Upton Sinclair

C. John Muir

D. Jacob Riis

E. Samuel Gompers

**Matching Section.** Contributions of Progressive Reformers in American History.

**A. The Hull House**

**B. Standard Oil Company**

**C. The 17th Amendment**

**D. The 19th Amendment**

**E. *The Declaration of Sentiments***

**F. Woman’s Christian Temperance Union**

**G. The Pure Food and Drug Act**

**H. The Meat Inspection Act**

**I. *The Jungle***

**J. Yosemite National Park**

**K. *Brown V. Board of Education, Topeka, KS***

**L. The Pullman Strike**

**M. *A Red Record***

**N. *How the Other Half Lives***

**O. *The Shame of the Cities***

\_\_\_\_\_21. This was a book which chronicled the lynchings of African-Americans compiled by the muckraking journalist Ida B. Wells-Barnett.

\_\_\_\_\_22. Lincoln Steffens condemned the local governments of major cities in this book.

\_\_\_\_\_23. Jacob Riis described “The Problem of the Children” living in urban poverty in this photo-essay.

\_\_\_\_\_24. This 1954 Supreme Court Decision was the signature accomplishment of the NAACP’s legal fund, founded by W.E.B. DuBois.

\_\_\_\_\_25. They favored the prohibition of alcohol and used moral suasion to gain it.

\_\_\_\_\_26. This was a settlement house which helped the poor assimilate to life in America.

\_\_\_\_\_27. This law allowed for the direct election of senators by the people of a state.

\_\_\_\_\_28. Elizabeth Cady Stanton demanded suffrage for women in this essay, which held that “all men and women are created equal.”

\_\_\_\_\_29. Women gained the right to vote with the ratification of this amendment in 1919.

\_\_\_\_\_30. This law was used to insure the safety of consumer goods like canned meat and patent medicines. It required labels listing ingredients.

\_\_\_\_\_31. Congress passed this law to clean up the meatpacking industry after the publication of the novel, *The Jungle*.

\_\_\_\_\_32. Eugene V. Debs organized this nationwide strike to support a small union of luxury railroad car workers.

\_\_\_\_\_33. Theodore Roosevelt sued this company, taking the advice of Ida Tarbell.

\_\_\_\_\_34. Theodore Roosevelt created this national park, at the advice of John Muir.

**\_\_\_\_\_35. Which of the two (2) individuals listed below are Virginia’s two Senators?**

A. Chuck Robb and John Warner

B. George Allen and Owen Pickett

C. Mark Warner and Timothy Kaine

D. John McCain and Paul Ryan

E. Bernie Sanders and Hillary Clinton



**\_\_\_\_\_36. After a ghastly fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company resulted in the death of over 140 immigrant women in New York City, this labor union organizer condemned the company for its negligence and demanded changes to the city’s fire codes and the manner in which it inspected factories and workshops. She was a co-founder of the Industrial Workers of the World, or “Wobblies.”**

A. Mary Harris “Mother” Jones

B. Dorothea Dix

C. Florence Kelley

D. Carry Nation

E. Ida Tarbell

**A POLITICAL MINDSET OF THE 1900S:**

* Favored the expansion of democratic participation and voter’s rights.
* Sought to improve the quality of life for the working poor.
* Favored Woman’s Suffrage.
* Opposed alcohol abuse.
* Favored regulating businesses to prevent anti-competitive practices and protect consumers.
* Promoted conservation of the environment and natural resources.

**\_\_\_\_\_37. The political movement which supported all of the causes in the textbox above during the late 19th Century and early 20th Century was –**

A. The Whigs

B. The Populists

C. The Progressives

D. The Redeemers

E. The Trumpeters

F. The Tea Party

**\_\_\_\_\_38. The term for the period in the late 19th Century and early 20th Century when a large gap emerged in the distribution of wealth in America – between the captains of industry like Carnegie, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, and Morgan who controlled vast fortunes, and the working poor, who had next to nothing – is –**

A. The Gilded Age

B. The Era of Good Feelings

C. The Great Awakening

D. The Cold War Era

E. The Winter of Our Discontent

**REASONS FOR THE REFORM OF THE CIVIL SERVICE IN AMERICA**:

* Andrew Jackson’s Spoils System – awarding jobs to political supporters, partisans, and cronies – had always been unpopular.
* The emphasis of reformers like Lincoln Steffens and Thomas Nast had brought much attention to corruption in government.
* The assassination of President James Garfield by an angry office seeker who had been denied a position in the Civil Service.

**\_\_\_\_\_39. What law was passed in response to public concerns about the need to end the Spoils System and reform the Civil Service?**

A. The Morrill Act

B. The Pendleton Act

C. The Clayton Anti-Trust Act

D. The Federal Reserve Act

E. The Civil Rights Act of 1883



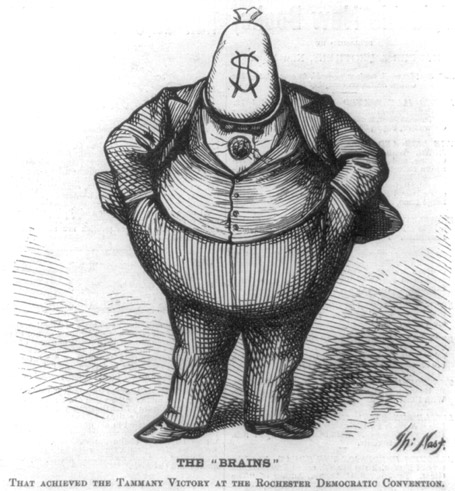
**\_\_\_\_\_40. What law was passed in 1890 to end anti-competitive practices by trusts and monopolies in the United States?**

A. The Interstate Commerce Act

B. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act

C. The Interstate Highway Act

D. The Tariff of Abominations



**\_\_\_\_\_41. Political bosses were able to stay in power by using which of the following methods?**

A. accepting bribes and kickbacks from

contractors or local businesses.

B. embezzling money from taxpayers.

C. committing acts of voter fraud; for

example, voting for the dead.

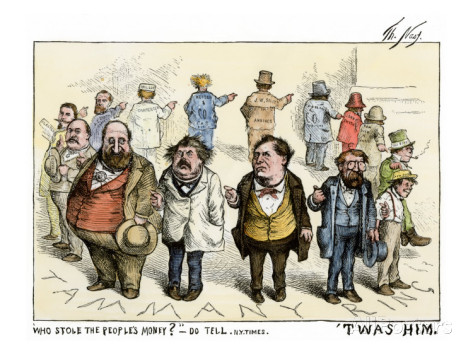
D. buying the votes of impoverished

immigrants with kind acts.

E. All of the above methods

empowered political machines and

kept them in office.



**\_\_\_\_\_42. Identify the political cartoonist who criticized the corruption in the Tammany Hall political machine with this famous cartoon –**

A. Pat Oliphant

B. Herblock

C. Thomas Nast

D. Matt Wuerker

E. Theodore Geisel

**Matching Section**. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

**A. 1st Amendment**

The Bill of Rights Amendments 1 - 10

**B. 2nd Amendment**

**C. 4th Amendment**

**-----------------------------------------------------------**

**D. 13th Amendment**

The Reconstruction Amendments 13 - 15

**E. 14th Amendment**

**F. 15th Amendment**

**------------------------------------------------------------**

**G. 16th Amendment**

**H. 17th Amendment**

The Progressive Amendments 16 - 19

**I. 18th Amendment**

**J. 19th Amendment**

**K. 21st Amendment**

\_\_\_\_\_43. This amendment to the Constitution guarantees ***the right to bear arms*** – “in the form of a well-regulated militia.” Most interpret this as a right to bear arms in self-defense.

\_\_\_\_\_44. This amendment to the Constitution ***repealed*** the Prohibition Amendment, allowing Americans to brew, trade, sell, and drink beer.

\_\_\_\_\_45. This amendment to the Constitution guarantees ***freedom of religion***, ***freedom of speech***, ***freedom of the press***, ***the right to assemble***, and ***the right to petition the government***.

\_\_\_\_\_46. This amendment allows for ***the direct election of Senators***. Before it was passed, Senators were elected by state legislatures.

\_\_\_\_\_47. This amendment to the Constitution allows Americans to be ***free from unlawful searches and the seizures of property*** in both our homes and in our papers.

\_\_\_\_\_48. This amendment ***gave women the right to vote*** in all national elections.

\_\_\_\_\_49. This amendment to the Constitution ***banned slavery***, and was passed at the end of the United States Civil War in 1865.

\_\_\_\_\_50. This amendment to the Constitution created a ***progressive income tax*** – charging lower rates of taxation to the working poor and higher rates to those with the highest incomes.

\_\_\_\_\_51. The ***prohibition of alcohol*** resulted from the ratification of this amendment. It banned the distillation of alcoholic beverages, the transportation of alcohol, and sale of alcohol. If you had some, you could drink it…

\_\_\_\_\_52. This amendment gave ***African-American men the right to vote*** in elections

\_\_\_\_\_53. This extraordinarily important Amendment ***guarantees equal protection under the law for all Americans*** bar none.

**\_\_\_\_\_54. A crusading journalist who attempts to expose problems in society and encourages the people of the United States – or the people’s government – to take action to solve the problem was called a –**

A. Yellow Journalist

B. Muckraker

C. Tabloid Journalist

D. Libeler

**\_\_\_\_\_55. Businesses which are owned by shareholders and created in order to maximize profits are called –**

A. sole proprietorships

B. partnerships

C. corporations

D. command economic ventures

**INVENTIONS:**

* The Motion Picture Machine
* The Electric Light Bulb
* The Phonography
* The Battery Cell
* The Switchboard

**\_\_\_\_\_56. The man who patented each of the inventions above, and established companies which capitalized financially on the ideas, was –**

A. Thomas Alva Edison

B. Alexander Graham Bell

C. George Westinghouse

D. Nicolai Tesla

E. Henry Ford

**\_\_\_\_\_57. The inventor of the telephone and the founder of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company was –**

A. Thomas Edison

B. Alexander Graham Bell

C. Nicolai Tesla

D. George Westinghouse

E. Henry Ford

**\_\_\_\_\_58. Orville and Wilbur Wright were successfully demonstrated this on December 17th, 1903 at Kitty Hawk, NC –**

A. Flight

B. The Internal Combustion Engine

C. The Assembly Line

D. The Steam Engine

**\_\_\_\_\_59. Henry Ford was not the inventor of the automobile; however, he was the first to mass produce the “horseless carriage” using –**

A. a gas-powered engine

B. interchangeable parts

C. the assembly line

D. all of the above

**\_\_\_\_\_60. The “Bessemer Process” was used in order to produce –**

A. platinum

B. steel

C. Model-T Fords

D. refined oil

**\_\_\_\_\_61. Identify the American entrepreneur who made his wealth by controlling the steel industry in the United States of America –**

A. Andrew Carnegie

B. John D. Rockefeller

C. Cornelius Vanderbilt

D. John Pierpont Morgan

**\_\_\_\_\_62. Andrew Carnegie’s *Gospel of Wealth* encouraged men who had accumulated fortunes like his own to engage in –**

A. laissez-faire economics

B. regulation of industry

C. acts of philanthropy for mankind

D. strikebreaking

**\_\_\_\_\_63. The American entrepreneur who made his fortune in the banking industry was –**

A. John Pierpont Morgan

B. Andrew Carnegie

C. Thomas Edison

D. John D. Rockefeller

E. Cyrus Field

**\_\_\_\_\_64. He was the owner of the Standard Oil Company who used a variety of anti-competitive practices in order to dominate his industry during the late 1800s –**

A. Andrew Carnegie

B. Cornelius Vanderbilt

C. John D. Rockefeller

D. John Pierpont Morgan

**\_\_\_\_\_65. He controlled the railroad industry in the Eastern part of the United States –**

A. Leland Stanford

B. Colin Montgomery

C. James Hill

D. Jay Gould

E. Cornelius Vanderbilt

**\_\_\_\_\_66. Economic policies in which the government refused to regulate or interfere with businesses in a free market capitalist society are called –**

A. command economies

B. socialist policies

C. laissez-faire policies

D. traditional economies

**\_\_\_\_\_67. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a goal of labor unions?**

A. higher wages for employees

B. few working hours

C. workman’s compensation for injuries

D. hiring young children for simple jobs

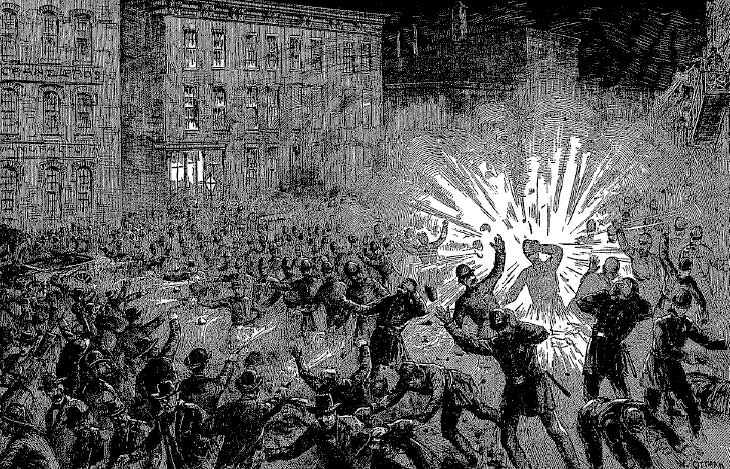
**\_\_\_\_\_68. America’s first major labor union, which was open to both women and African-Americans and sought to establish the eight-hour working day, was called –**

A. The Knights of Labor

B. The American Federation of Labor

C. Congress of Industrial Organizations

D. The Railroad Workers Union

****

**\_\_\_\_\_69. During this 1886 strike by workers of the McCormick Harvesting Company, anarchists lobbed a bomb into a crowd which killed police officers -**

A. Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

B. The Pullman Strike

C. The Haymarket Square Riot

D. The Ludlow Massacre

****

**\_\_\_\_\_70. He founded the American Federation of Labor in 1886, dedicated to the principles of high pay, the 8-hour work day, improved safety conditions, and the right to collective bargaining –**

A. Terence V. Powderly

B. John Lewis

C. Jimmy Hoffa

D. Samuel Gompers

**\_\_\_\_\_71. Negotiating for higher pay, safer working conditions, or workman’s compensation as a group – rather than one individual at a time – to give greater power to the demands of the workers, is called –**

A. arbitration

B. collective bargaining

C. free agency

D. contracting

**\_\_\_\_\_72. Union leaders supported a small strike at a railroad car company by instructing their men not to load or unload any train with a sleeping car attached. Eventually, President Grover Cleveland called in the Army to force men back to work, and the strike failed –**

A. Pullman Strike of 1894

B. Railroad Strike of 1877

C. The Homestead Strike of 1892

D. The Haymarket Riot of 1886



**\_\_\_\_\_73. He was the leader of the American Railroad Workers Union, who supported the Pullman Strike in 1894. He was also a member of the Socialist Party and an anti-war protestor who was jailed during World War I for speaking out against the war.**

A. Joe Hill

B. William “Big Bill” Haywood

C. Eugene V. Debs

D. Samuel Gompers



**\_\_\_\_\_74. This was a violent strike at Andrew Carnegie’s steel mill during 1892. When Carnegie cut the wages of his employees, the union went out on strike. Carnegie instructed his plant manager, Henry Frick, to hire strikebreakers. Violence broke out when the striking men attacked the strikebreakers who had been hired to take their jobs.**

A. The Haymarket Riot of 1886

B. The Triangle Shirtwaist Fire of 1911

C. The Homestead Plant Strike of 1892

D. The Pullman Strike of 1894

**\_\_\_\_\_75. While he was the President of the United States, he sued more companies and broke up more trusts in four years than President Theodore Roosevelt had in two terms in office –**

A. Grover Cleveland

B. William Howard Taft

C. Woodrow Wilson

D. Warren G. Harding

E. James A. Garfield

F. Calvin Coolidge